

Jan. 11 49 B.C

Caesar crossed the little Rubicon River.

49 BC

Barus Caesar, at his first entry into  
Rome during the Civil War withdrew  
from the treasury 15,000 pounds weight  
of gold bullion, 30,000 pounds weight in  
measured silver and 30,000,000 sestertii

JAN 11 49BC

Caesar crossed Rubicon  
and marched to Rome

49BC

An AS was a small Copper Coin  
16 ASSES = 1 Denarius

A soldier in the ranks was  
paid by Julius Caesar at the  
rate of 225 denarii a  
year, + food + clothes + lodging  
A teacher with 30 pupils got 15 denarii

a master w 180 denarii a year + pay  
for his own food, clothes, and lodging.

A free Roman with a wife  
to support needed at least  
250 denarii/ year.

JAN. 10 49 B C

Caesar precipitated civil war by leading his army (one legio) across the Rubicon into Italy proper.

Caesar's veteran army soon overran Italy, forcing the unprepared Pompey to withdraw to Greece.

49BC

Caesar was dictator.

49 BC

Lucius Cornelius Lentulus Crassus  
was consul 49 BC.

A violent opponent of Caesar; he  
was killed in Egypt soon  
after Pompey's murder.

MARCH 16, 1949

DURANT

Caesar entered Rome unresisted and unarmed, having left his troops in near-by towns. He proclaimed a general amnesty and restored municipal administration and social order. The tribunes convened the Senate; Caesar asked it to name him dictator, but he refused. He asked it to send envoys to Pompey to negotiate peace, but it refused. He sought funds from the national Treasury; the tribune LUCIUS

METULLIUS forced his way, but yielded when Caesar remarked that it was harder for him to utter threats than to execute them. Henceforth he made free use of the state's money; but with unscrupulous impartiality he deposited in the Treasury the booty from his later campaigns. Then he returned to his soldiers, and prepared to meet the THREE ARMIES that the POMPEIANS were organizing in Greece, Africa, and Spain.

49 BC

Caesar's enemies CATO & SCIPIO

turned Pompey against Caesar even though he had once been Caesar's son-in-law.

(Pompey was married to Caesar's daughter - till her death). After an election in which Caesar's enemies were again in control, Caesar's friends and members of the tribune came to Caesar at Rosenna. In Rome, Pompey's friends divided control of the Roman Empire.

All rights of the people sacred and secular

were taken away. On hearing this, Caesar addressed his troops (one legion) & told them of the wrongs done to him. They promised to defend him and the liberty of the Roman citizens. ROSCIUS & LUCIUS CAESAR came to Caesar at Remini where he had advanced with his legion and entreated Caesar to desist his soldiers for the sake of unity within the state. Caesar asked the messengers to request a conference with Caesar & Pompey. They did, but Pompey refused to see Caesar until he disbanded his army. He then took several towns around Remini.

490c

After Bimini, Caesar heard that one of Pompey's generals had taken GVRIO but that the townspeople were for Caesar, so he sent several cohorts that under the charge of CVRIO. Pompey's men withdrew and the townspeople cheered Caesar's troops.

Caesar marched on OSIMO. The people let him in the town and Pompey's forces fled. News of this created panic in Rome, where Pompey's government was

sitting. From OSIMO Caesar moved swiftly through the entire region of PICENVM. He was provided with supplies and welcomed by all the towns. Caesar surrounded the town of SULMO and then the town of CORFINIUM. He forced these towns to surrender & then absorbed Pompey's Cohorts into his own Army. He did not punish in any way those in the town who had conspired against him.

49 → 46 B.C

## Second Civil War

a) Cause — the Senate demanded Caesar give up his army. This he refused to do.

Caesar rested quiet in Rome, and then carried his reforms into Spain.

In the meantime, he had a fleet built and then with this pursued Pompey to Greece.

498c

### Chp 26-50 Caesar's Civil War

Caesar again demanded an interview with Pompey and designated Brindisi for the meeting. Caesar put floats into the harbors to prevent Pompey from attacking. As a countermeasure Pompey filled large freighters with armed 3 story towers. He drove the freighters against Caesar's works. Caesar decided to abandon all attempts at negotiation.

concentrated on War. He resigned himself to the prospect of one Roman Army against another Roman Army.

Pompey & his troops left for Asia.

Caesar, then proceeded to Spain.

198c

Caesar proceeded to Spain.

AFRANIUS, an officer of Pompey's  
Almost cornered Caesar at the BATTLE  
OF LERIDA, because Caesar had lost important  
bridges in a rainstorm & could not attack  
or retreat. But he was ultimately able  
to cross the river and attack.

There was a naval battle at MARSEILLES  
in which Caesar's fleet vanquished the  
enemy. Caesar faced AFRANIUS's

Army up a hill & cut off their food supply. Some of the soldiers deserted to Caesar's Camp, but there was a fierce battle, which Caesar won, taking Afranius' Army & releasing the soldiers to return to their own homes.

49 BC

In Spain:

Brutus led Caesar's fleet against a 3rd unsuccessful attack by the MASSILIANS, and Marseille capitulated to Brutus. CURIO, one of Caesar's generals went to Africa to fight Pompey's forces under the leadership of TARVS. Curio underestimated his opponent & took too small an army. Caesar's legions were badly defeated. Many of the men were killed & others

taken prisoners. Curio was killed on the battlefield.

Caesar maintained control of Italy & Europe while Pompey's forces gathered strength in Africa.

49-48 BC

Book III of Caesar's "Civil War")

Pompey had assembled a large fleet from Asia & borrowed large sums from various potentates of Asia & Syria. But Caesar transported his men & supplies from Brindisi & landed in Asia. He sent a message to Pompey, again asking for a peace conference. Pompey refused to accept & his Army perished, many of the men deserting to their homes.

Pompey's fleet was unable to reach the mainland & in many areas his men were starving. He asked for a truce - to face Caesar to relieve his blockade, and Caesar perceiving this, went on with his plans for war. Mark Anthony came from Rome with more ships, supplies, & men to aid Caesar. Pompey planned an ambush, but Anthony was informed of this & kept his men in camp until Caesar had joined him. Scipio was notified of Anthony's arrival by Pompey & brought his forces out of Syria to join Pompey for the battle of D

Jan, Feb, Mar 49 BC

In 3 months, without striking a blow, Caesar was master of Italy and Pompey, with a small force, barely escaped from ~~Pompey~~ Brundisium, across the Adriatic

Jan. 49 BC

The Senate ordered Caesar to lay down his command on pain of being proclaimed a public enemy.

The Tribunes of the people: Antony and Quintus Cassius, who had in vain interposed their veto, fled to him.

Caesar with a single legion,

crossed the RUBICON and civil War was  
began

49 BC → 46 BC

Roman Civil War  
Battle of Pharsalus 48 BC

C 49 BC

Julius Caesar went from  
Rome to Rhodes  
730 British Statute mi in  
8 days.

$$8 \sqrt{730} \text{ mi/day}$$

49 BC

J. Caesar had emerged triumphant  
parleying his command of western  
legions into civil dictatorship

Gaius Octavius mother was  
a niece of Julius Caesar